

SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE

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S. A. EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA

SOUTH AFRICA announced on October 15 at the twelve-nation Antarctic Conference in Washington that it will send a ten-man expedition to the frozen continent this month. The party will remain during the winter of 1960 at a base to be lent by Norway.

Mr. Eric H. Louw, the South African Minister of External Affairs, said in making the announcement that this will be the first all-South African scientific expedition to the mainland of Antarctica. "Barring unforeseen circumstances," he said, "the expedition will sail from Cape Town next month (November) and will remain on the mainland during the Antarctic winter of 1960." The South African party will be under the leadership of Mr. Hannes le Grange, who was a member of Sir Vivian Fuchs' Commonwealth Antarctic Expedition during the International Geophysical Year.

The Minister continued: "There will be approximately ten men in the party leaving this year, but it is our hope that we shall, within the limits of our resources of manpower and funds, be able to increase this number in future years. In the preparation for this expedition we have had the willing co-operation of the Norwegian Government, and we are negotiating with them for the use of their buildings in Queen Maud Land."

Mr. Louw said that South Africa looks forward confidently to playing its part in the investigation of scientific phenomena in Antarctica. The Union Government, he said, sincerely hopes that the fruitful co-operation between the nations represented at the conference will continue

(Continued on Page 11)



Penguins and weathermen are the only inhabitants of South Africa's southernmost possession, the twin islands of Marion (photograph) and Prince Edward. Situated about 1,000 miles south-east of Port Elizabeth, Marion has been used at a weather outpost since the islands were occupied by the Union in 1947.



New Antarctic postage stamp (See Page 9).



Words, Words...

A WORD COUNT by the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, of the Department of Education, Arts and Science, has shown that Afrikaans has a "common" vocabulary of 22,128 words. The Department is also conducting a South African English word count.

Personal

MR. LOUW VISITS SOUTH AMERICA

MR. ERIC H. LOUW, Minister of External Affairs, left New York on October 13 for Washington, where he led the South African delegation to the Antarctic Conference, and then proceeded to South America where he visited the South African missions in Chile and the Argentine. When he left New York, leadership of the Delegation at the United Nations was taken over by Dr. W. C. Naudé, Under-Secretary for External Affairs. Mr. Louw was accompanied by his wife.

MR. PIROW DIES

MR. OSWALD PIROW, Q.C., died suddenly in Pretoria on October 11, from what is believed to have been a heart attack. Mr. Pirow, born in 1891, was the grandson of a German missionary. He was elected as Member of Parliament in 1924 and, shortly after the 1929 General Election, became Minister of Justice. In 1933, he became Minister for Railways and Harbours, and for Defence, two of the largest and most important offices in the Government. Mr. Pirow was one of the most colourful figures in South African legal and political history.

SOUTH WEST AFRICAN RETURNS



MR. J. G. VAN DER WATH, M.P. for Windhoek and Leader of the National Party in South West Africa, returned to the Union on Oct. 22nd. He was a member of the Union delegation to the UN and took a prominent part in discussions on South West Africa.

NEW ARMED FORCES ATTACHÉ

COL. S. VAN BREDÁ THERON, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., commanding officer of the Central Flying School at Dunnottar, has been appointed Armed Forces Attaché to the South African Embassy in Washington. He succeeds COL. G. C. KRUMMECK, D.S.O., who will be returning to the Union towards the end of the year.

TOP MEDICAL OFFICER

DR. JAMES GEAR has been appointed to the top medical research post in South Africa. On January 1, he will succeed DR. E. H. CLUYER as Director of the South African Institute for Medical Research. Dr. Cluver becomes full-time Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Witwatersrand University. Dr. Gear

will remain Director of the Poliomyelitis Research Foundation. Dr. Gear's work has gained international recognition, and he is a member of the Expert Committee on Poliomyelitis of the World Health Organisation, as well as a member of the Organisation's Yellow Fever Committee.

NEW MEMBER OF U. S. - S. A. PROGRAM

The Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, PROF. W. G. SUTTON, has been appointed a member of the management committee of the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program.

VISITING PROFESSOR AT TULANE

PROF. H. R. HAHLO, head of the Department of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, has accepted an appointment as visiting professor at the Law School of Tulane University, New Orleans, for the spring term of 1960. He plans to visit other law schools in the United States, including those of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and Duke University, Durham, N. C.

SOUTH AFRICAN AT CHICAGO MEDICAL CONGRESS

DR. B. KAMINER, senior lecturer in physiology at the University of the Witwatersrand, represented the Board of the Faculty of Medicine of his university at the second world conference on medical education in Chicago during August and September. Dr. Kaminer is presently doing research at the Institute for Muscle Research, Woods Hole, Mass., on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship.

PSYCHIATRIST GETS U. S. APPOINTMENT

A South African medical psychologist, DR. JOSEPH WOLPE, has been appointed research professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., a leading institution in the psychiatric field.

MINISTER'S SON AT HARVARD

MR. JOHN VAN SCHALKWYK, son of South African Minister W. D. van Schalkwyk in London, arrived in the United States in late September to begin studies at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.



National Party Wins Elections

BY GAINING five seats from the United Party in the Provincial Elections on October 14, the National Party has strengthened its representation in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and the Natal Provincial Councils, while continuing to hold all seats in the Free State Council.

(Each of the four provinces of the Union has a one-chamber Legislature elected on the same franchise as the House of Assembly. These Legislatures, known as Provincial Councils, have limited powers and are subordinate to the powers of the Union. Their functions relate mainly to the administration of education—other than Bantu education, University education and technical education—hospitals, roads, municipal government and other local matters.)

The trend of voting generally, and in the country constituencies in particular, was towards increased majorities for the National Party, indicating an endorsement for the policy of the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, for the creation of Bantu homelands.

The new state of the parties is:

Cape Province: National Party 33, United Party 19.

Transvaal: National Party 48, United Party 20.

Free State: National Party 25, United Party 0.

Natal: United Party 21, National Party 4.

FIERCE CONTEST

In the marginal constituency of Queenstown (represented in Parliament by the temporary leader of the newly formed Progressive group) a fierce contest was waged and 96.7 per cent of the voters cast their ballot. The result was a majority of 19 for the United Party. (In last year's General Election, the U.P. took the seat by 13 votes.)

The seats which the National Party gained from the United Party were Ladysmith (Natal), Kimberley South, Fort Beaufort and Hottentots Holland (Cape), and Pretoria Sunnyside (Transvaal).

RAILWAYS CENTENARY NEXT YEAR

"A CENTURY OF RAILWAYS" will be the theme next year when the South African Railways will hold extensive celebrations in conjunction with the Union Festival. Apart from competitions and exhibitions at the height of the Festival, the Railways celebrations will reach a peak on Union Day when three "Centenary Trains" will converge on Bloemfontein. They will leave the following day for Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria, carrying distinguished guests and officials. Special catering arrangements will be made for these journeys, which will feature luxury equalled only by the British Royal visit in 1947.



A view of the Raadsaal in Bloemfontein which was the Parliament House of the old Free State Republic. It is now the headquarters of the Free State Provincial Council.

NEW STRAIN: NEW USE FOR MAIZE

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS at the University of the Witwatersrand and the work of Prof. N. F. Badenhuizen, head of the University's Department of Botany, may play a part in giving new scope to maize farmers. Professor Badenhuizen is studying starch in collaboration with a number of United States scientists, and they hope to produce a new strain of maize which can be used to manufacture a plastic-like packaging material. (In the United States, the work may well be regarded as urgent because of the tremendous maize surplus.) Professor Badenhuizen recently returned from a tour of the U.S. and Canada.

Steytler or Lawrence?

THE LEADER of the Progressive Party will be elected at the Party's first congress in Johannesburg on November 13 and 14. The Progressives have not had an official Leader since they broke away from the United Party after the Bloemfontein congress in August. Dr. Jan Steytler, M.P. for Queenstown, is interim chairman of the Progressive group. It is generally expected that either Dr. Steytler or Mr. Harry G. Lawrence, M.P., will be elected as Leader.

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655 Madison Avenue
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Photographs in this issue are by: United Nations (Mr. Van der Wath)—2; United Nations—4; General Electric—7; International Atomic Energy Agency—9; Chamber of Mines—11.

Mr. Louw Offers Co-operation in Africa

THE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES and developments of the past two years which have focussed the spotlight of world attention on the Continent of Africa, were dealt with by Mr. Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs, when he addressed the U.N. General Assembly in his capacity as Leader of the South African Delegation last month.

In a speech which was described in the lobbies and the press as a major policy statement, the Minister conveyed to the newly independent states of Africa the good wishes of the Union of South Africa for their progress and prosperity. As the representative of an African state, he assured them of South Africa's hearty co-operation in regard to matters of common concern. This offer of co-operation, the Minister added, is equally made to other African territories. Excellent relations exist between the Union and the two neighboring Portuguese Provinces of Mozambique and Angola, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the territories administered by France, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Louw made special mention of the Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) and its associate bodies, i.e. the Scientific Council (C.S.A.) and the Foundation for Mutual Assistance (F.A.M.A.). The work of these bodies, in the foundation of which South Africa had taken a prominent part, has not only been of great value but is also contributing to the promotion of friendship between the states and territories in the immense sub-Saharan region.

RELATIONS IN THE UNION

In discussing relations between people of European descent and the Bantu in South Africa, the Minister said that the early pioneers had followed the course that has since been the traditional policy of the country, i.e. the policy of separation between the black and the white races. It was realized that, only in that way, could the differences and clashes be avoided that would arise where two entirely different races live together in the same locality. "History records," said Mr. Louw, "that such racial clashes have taken place in all countries, and are still taking place today in countries represented in the Assembly of the United Nations."

The Government's policy takes account of the traditions, the cultures and the needs of the Bantu peoples. During recent years, this policy has been further developed and put into practice by means of legislative enactments which are intended to reaffirm and to implement the policy of peaceful co-existence, on the one hand, of separate Bantu communities which could eventually attain full self-government, and, on the other hand, of a separate white community or state controlled by South Africans of European descent.

The implementation of this policy culminated in the enactment by the recent session of Parliament of measures designed to provide Bantu self-government for six different ethnic groups. The Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 was an important step to safeguard the Bantu's traditional and essentially democratic system of self-government to which he is strongly attached. Mr. Louw told the Assembly that the Bantu Authorities Act has been



Mr. Eric H. Louw, South Africa's Minister of External Affairs and Leader of the UN Delegation, takes the Chair during the general debate at the Fourteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. South Africa was elected to a Vice-Presidency of the United Nations.

warmly welcomed in all the Bantu territories, particularly as it was followed in 1953 by the Education Act which gave Bantu parents the power to control their own schools.

FOLLOWS AFRICAN TRENDS

The Minister gave further examples of how the South African Government is implementing its policy of separate development and said that the course embarked upon is one which South Africans firmly believe will provide the ultimate solution of the problems of relations between the two races in South Africa. It follows recent trends and developments on the African continent and aims at progressively giving the Bantu control of his own homelands. At the same time this policy ensures to South Africans of European descent control of their homelands, which were opened up and developed by their ancestors and by succeeding generations. The Minister concluded that South Africans realize that their declared policy would entail large sacrifices and would make heavy demands on the country's economic and financial resources. "For these, South Africa is prepared," said the Minister, "and in discharging our responsibilities, South Africa will act in accordance with the dictates of her conscience and in the light of our knowledge of conditions in South Africa—conditions that are unknown to, and misrepresented to, people outside of South Africa."

NOTE: The text of the Minister's speech may be obtained by writing to the Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Herbalists May Aid Science

BANTU HERBALISTS may have important knowledge to contribute about the medicinal properties of plants in Southern Africa. A Johannesburg laboratory has completed a series of tests confirming the claims of the herbalists about the curative properties of at least one plant in treating infection.

Dr. J. W. H. Hovy, senior lecturer in Pharmacology at the Medical School of Witwatersrand University, supervised the experiments on the "muti" plant, which was sent to him by a physician in South West Africa. The plant was powdered and incorporated in an ointment which was used in treating rats suffering from a painless skin infection. The treatment proved to be almost completely effective.

According to Dr. Hovy, the "muti" is closely related to a European plant called "comfrey," which has been known since the Middle Ages. The active ingredient in the plant is probably allantoinic acid, a chemical found in the embryonic bladder of the mammalian foetus.

In addition to the "muti," Dr. Hovy's group has been working with two other plants which are said to have medicinal properties. One was sent to him from Northern Rhodesia where the Bantu people crush and smoke it in a pipe to cure asthma. The other he received from a herbalist in Vryheid, who claims it is good for asthma, diabetes, ulcerated stomach, eczema, high blood pressure and cancer.

An expedition is being planned by Dr. Hovy and other pharmacologists to gather material on the medicinal plants. "The trouble will be getting them to speak," said Dr. Hovy. "Witch-doctors and herbalists do not divulge their secrets easily." An American botanist, Dr. Donald M. Brown, of the School of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Loma Linda, Calif., will be accompanying the party.

BANTU WAGES

THE BANTU WORKER in South Africa receives a much higher wage than in other states of Africa, Mr. Harry Goldberg, Chairman of the Association for the Improvement of Wages and Productivity of Bantu Workers, told the annual meeting of the Association in Johannesburg recently. Mr. Goldberg was quoting from statistics in the year book of the International Labour Organization in Geneva.

If the income which a Bantu requires to maintain an acceptable living standard is taken as one hundred, South Africa's wages would compare as follows with those of other African states: South Africa 55; French Equatorial Africa 40; Belgian Congo 38; Ghana 31; Southern Rhodesia 26; Kenya 26; Tanganyika 22.

In addition, the year book states that the cost of essential and protective foods and fuel in South Africa is considerably lower than in any other State south of the Sahara, while the prices of other articles—not given in the year book—are probably at least as low.



Johannes Manala deals in "white medicine" only and is really a herbalist, though he does foretell events by "throwing the bones." "Black medicine" is practised by witch-doctors who purport to act through spirits.

DECADE OF PROGRESS

THE POLICY of the Government has been consistent and progressive over the past ten years, said Senator Cecil Cowley, Native Representative for Natal and Zululand in the South African Senate, recently. Whereas nothing was done in the way of a policy for many years before, the present Government has a definite policy and is putting it into effect.

"While it is difficult for the Bantu to understand events fully, this Government has done a great deal for the Bantu, and we have no option but to accept and make the best of the plans the Government has put, and is putting, into effect. I can give clear examples of what they have done since I went into the Senate.

"The number of native employees on the railways has increased from approximately 60,000 to 120,000 and the number of Bantu men in the police has been increased from about six thousand to twelve thousand. Some of them are senior men and are in charge of stations. In many other directions, particularly the Bantu Administration Department, there has been a corresponding improvement in the numbers and status of Bantu employees," the Senator said.

Business Course for Bantu

A COURSE for Bantu traders to improve their business sense, instituted last year by the Johannesburg Junior Chamber of Commerce, will be the theme of part of a film made to explain the major activities of junior chambers of commerce throughout the world.

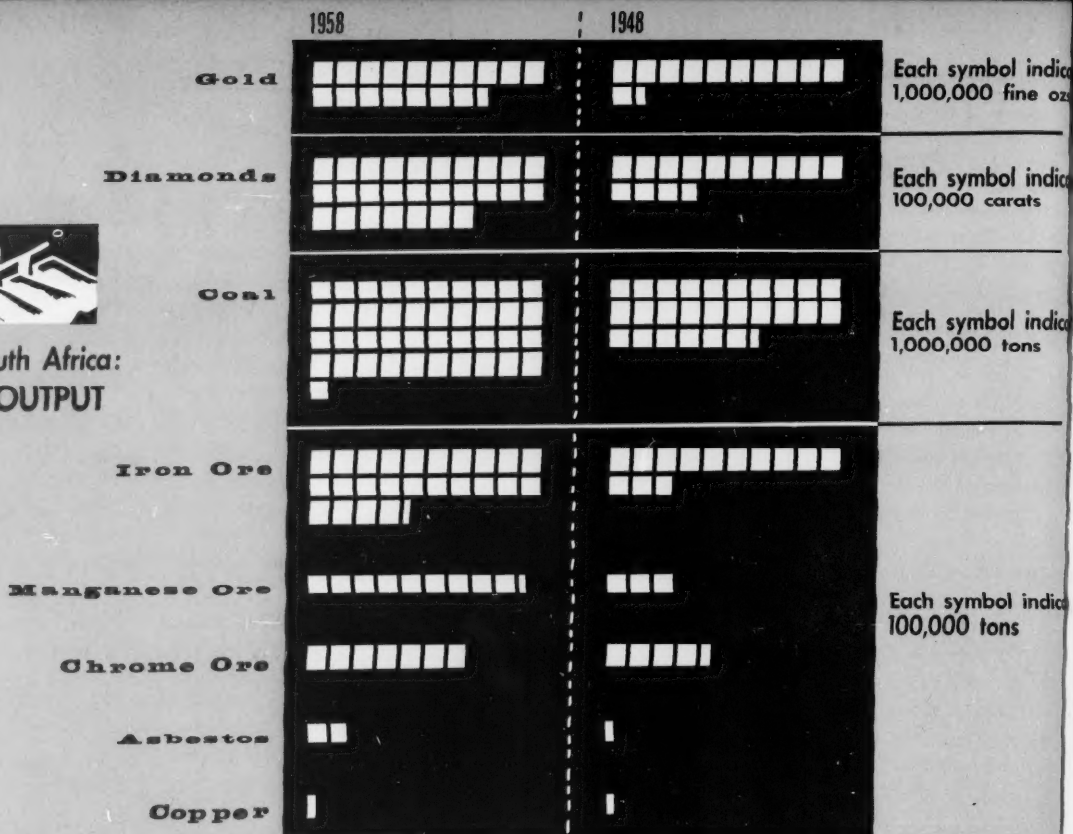
South Africa was one of seven countries selected by the Junior Chamber International which is making the film.

The benefits derived from the course by a Johannesburg Bantu trader, Sam Maakoe, will be shown in the film.

The Chamber had already run three of these courses, with the aim of teaching Bantu modern methods in such things as bookkeeping, display, salesmanship and advertising, according to Mr. O. R. Hammer, junior vice-president of the Chamber. "The courses have been a resounding success, so we are pleased about the project being given international publicity."



Union of South Africa: MINING OUTPUT



RECORD GOLD OUTPUT

WORKING PROFITS of the South African gold mining industry, in September of this year, exceeded the £10,000,000 mark (\$28,000,000). Fifty-seven mines processed a record tonnage of 6,454,700 tons of ore from which they recovered a record total of 1,716,553 ounces of gold.

During 1957-58, South Africa was responsible for 59 per cent of the world's gold output (excluding the U.S.S.R.), according to the annual report of the International Monetary Fund. The world output in 1958 was valued at more than £357 million, an increase of 3 per cent over 1957. "About 78 per cent of the increase in the total output from 1957 to 1958 was due to the continued expansion of gold mining in South Africa," the report stated.

Arrangements for the sale of one-kilogram gold bars to buyers outside the sterling area were completed last month by the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines, with the authority of the Union Treasury and in collaboration with the South African Reserve Bank. The first of such bars was offered to purchasers on October 5.

Buyers must purchase in minimum lots of 300 kilo units, approximately 9,700 troy ounces of gold, at a price of \$336,000. Previously, overseas buyers had to take a minimum of 25,000 ounces. The new arrangements enable buyers to take up much smaller quantities.

S. A.-JAPAN CO-VENTURE

A leading Japanese nickel refinery has contracted a partnership agreement with a South African mining company to build a joint nickel smelting and refining operation in Southern Rhodesia. The Shimura Company of Tokyo is to invest one million pounds in a company to be formed to work the Trojan Nickel Mine and refine ore into nickel matte, a semi-finished product. The entire production will be exported to Japan for processing. This is the first South African-Japanese joint mining venture of any size.

S. W. A. KARAKUL DRIVE

THE KARAKUL (PERSIAN LAMB) INDUSTRY of South West Africa has embarked on an international advertising campaign in the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Up to £150,000 a year is being made available for the program, which has already stimulated interest in the karakul pelts and brought about greater stability in the market.

Modern Sugar Plant

The world's most modern sugar packing plant is now being erected at Rossburgh, Natal. Mr. Marshall E. Beaver, a senior packing expert from Chicago, is training the staff of South Africans which will operate the plant.

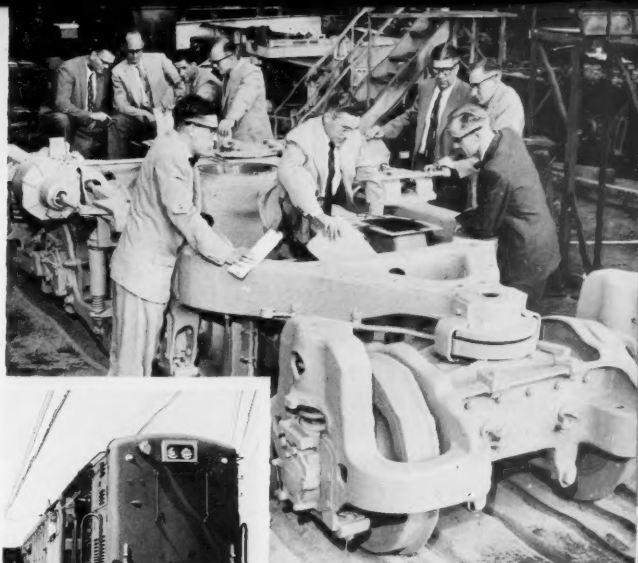
Erie Hosts S. A. Railwaymen

NINE South African Railways men recently enjoyed the chance to see quite a sizable part of the United States. But they were not on vacation. They came to work, or rather to study.

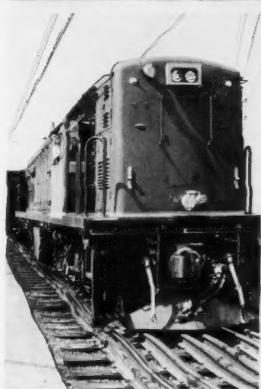
Their mission to America was to learn all they could about a new type of diesel locomotive. At the end of last year, the South African Railways decided to buy 115 universal-type diesel electric locomotives from the General Electric Company at a cost of about \$31,000,000—one of the biggest orders for locomotives ever placed in the United States.

The new locomotives, all of which will probably be delivered by early 1962, are intended for service in South West Africa. They have obvious advantages over the steam locomotives now in use on the wide expanses of South West Africa. Steam locomotives use great amounts of coal and water. South West Africa is generally arid—a large portion of the territory is desert—and coal has to be hauled 2,000 miles. The diesel electric locomotives use so little water that it will not present a problem, and they use no coal at all.

But before the first of these new diesels goes roaring across the plains of South West Africa, the Railways had to make sure that there will be a nucleus of men who know practically everything about these machines. This is why the nine men were sent to Erie, Pa., where General Electric manufactures locomotives and other railway equipment. At first they studied the differences between the older U12B diesel locomotives, of which there are already forty-five being used in the Union, and the new so-called U18C1. (The U12B's were also bought from G.E.) For the layman, the most interesting difference between the two locomotives is that, whereas the diesel engine of the older locomotive can develop only 1320 horsepower, the new one goes up to 1980. Another feature of the new locomotives is a specially designed air-cleaner that keeps dirt and sand from entering the locomotive—a provision obviously useful for South West Africa, where the locomotives will often have to run through dust storms.



Above: Studying the diesel's running gear.



Left: Test-run on a multi-gauge track.

After a week of intensive study in Erie, the Railway men scattered in all directions to become well acquainted with the maintenance of different components of the new diesel. After four weeks, all of them returned to their headquarters at Erie.

Americans who came to know these young South Africans liked them, and vice versa. After the day's lectures, demonstrations and work, they often found time to attend barbecues, dinners and parties given in their honour. They went to American baseball and football games, and they also made good use of the proximity of Niagara Falls by visiting that world-famous spot.

Three of the 115 new locomotives had been completed by the end of September, and the first to be shipped for the Union left New York on October 1st aboard Moore-McCormack's Robin Gray.

At present, 350 miles of narrow gauge line in South West Africa is being converted to the standard 3-foot 6-inch gauge at an estimated cost of \$17,500,000. With the \$31,000,000-worth of new diesel locomotives, the total amount being invested in South West Africa by the Railway Administration in a matter of a few years will be well over \$50,000,000. The dividend on the investment will undoubtedly be greater prosperity for the area.



Left: In the 'locomotive classroom,' the South African railway men studied the new diesel locomotive to the smallest detail.

Front row: D. Young, I. Davel, D. Thirion, and H. Maree. Back row: P. Leamy, C. Schoombie, D. Van Onselen and D. Arndt (group leader).

COMMON ROLE IN AFRICA

THE UNITED STATES and South Africa are partners in one of the outstanding phenomena of the contemporary world — the upheaval of the African continent, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Philip Crowe, said in a recent broadcast. He stated that American investments in South African industrial and commercial undertakings total more than \$560,000,000 — a greater amount than Americans have invested in the rest of Africa put together. In the past two decades, he said, South Africa has developed into a strong, industrial nation with an ever expanding economy.



PARTNERS IN PEACEFUL EVOLUTION

Mr. Crowe said that Africa today is in a state of profound political, economic and social change. "Our responsibility in our common partnership is to make sure that this process of change remains peace-loving and evolutionary." But how could two nations so far apart work towards such a common goal, asked Mr. Crowe. Certainly, they should strive to know one another better. Concluding, Mr. Crowe said: "We must expand our trade and travel. We must expand our academic and scientific contacts. It is heart-warming to note the increase in educational and cultural exchanges which has been taking place during the past few years between our two countries on the one hand and the rest of Africa on the other."

Boeing Service

"WE TAKE more care to see that jet fuel is free from contamination than do those who deliver milk by tanker," said an American general in Johannesburg during October. Gen. W. W. White, of the Esso Export Corporation, has been in the Union preparing for the fuel supply to the Boeing jet airliners which will begin operation to and from South Africa in February. He stated that the highly refined kerosene fuel for the Boeings would be manufactured at a refinery in Durban. Two 6,000-gallon trucks are being specially built in Cape Town for service at Jan Smuts Airport when the South African Airways' Boeing-707's begin the regular run between Johannesburg and London early next year.

SABENA FLIGHTS

Belgium's SABENA Airline has announced the inauguration of flights by Boeing jets to Africa on February 15, 1960. The SABENA flights will be routed via Rome to Leopoldville, with a planned extension of service to Johannesburg. The flying time between Brussels and Johannesburg will be cut from the present twenty-two hours to slightly more than twelve hours.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

INDUSTRIALLY, South Africa has the greatest potential of all Africa, the Middle East, and Central and South America, with the possible exception of Argentina, in the opinion of Mr. Jack L. Camp, president of the International Harvester Export Company. Mr. Camp, who made a three week tour of the Union during October, said that because of this potential his company must, in the long run, consider South Africa as the logical place for a factory to produce agricultural machinery specially engineered for local conditions and aimed at the whole African market, with the possibility of export to South America and India.

HIGH CREDIT FOR S. A.

SOUTH AFRICA'S credit rating is so high in America that five more commercial banks wish to join in a consortium which gives the Union a "revolving credit" of £7,100,000. This was revealed by the Minister of Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges, when he returned to the Union from the United States. There are at present six banks in the consortium. The effect of another five coming in would be to double the revolving credit to about £14 million.

Dr. Dönges said that at the American meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank he reaffirmed the Union's conviction that a rise in the price of gold is inevitable. He added that there is a growing realization of the importance of gold in world trade. The United States stood firm on its attitude towards an increase in the gold price but had put its case this year "in very restrained terms."

Dr. Dönges said there is renewed interest in Great Britain in decimalization of coinage following the Union's decision to introduce the decimal system. The Australian Finance Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, had told him that an Australian Commission, which is investigating decimalization, has studied the South African proposals with great interest.

Tribute to Navy

REAR ADMIRAL E. C. STEPHAN, United States Navy Commander of the South Atlantic Force, recently paid tribute to the South African Navy. Speaking at a press conference on the U. S. destroyer Jonas Ingram in Durban, he said South African warships are well handled and South African sailors have a fine reputation.



Dr. Dönges Puts Case for Gold Price Rise

A RISE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD is inevitable if global liquidity is to be increased and if the growth of world trade is to be sustained on a sound and stable basis, the South African Minister of Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges, said at the recent annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Dr. Dönges stated that he did not intend to initiate a discussion on gold because the growing realization of the importance of gold in world trade was very satisfactory and required no boosting. But he added: "On the other hand, in view of current trends a new debate now on the price of gold would have served no useful purpose. It may even have embarrassed our friends and therefore such a debate would not have promoted world trade and stability in present conditions."

"Nor did I intend to intervene in the discussion, but as the representative of the United States has re-stated, albeit in restrained terms, the United States policy in regard to the price of gold, I feel that the case for gold should not be allowed to go by default. For this reason and recognizing and giving due credit to the United States' motives, I shall also rest with a general reaffirmation of our conviction that a rise in the price of gold is inevitable if global liquidity is to be increased and if the growth of world trade is to be sustained on a sound and stable basis."

Mr. Robert Anderson, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, earlier had said that the United States' firm policy of maintaining unchanged the present official price of gold was directed towards promoting financial stability in the interests of sustainable economic growth.

VISITED NEW YORK

En route to Washington, the Minister met a number of prominent Americans in the fields of business and banking in New York. At these meetings he was accompanied by Dr. D. H. Steyn, Secretary of Finance, Dr. M. H. de Kock, Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Wentzel C. du Plessis, Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. T. J. Endemann, Consul-General.

Post Office Issues Antarctic Stamp

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL of the Union announced on October 22nd that a specially designed threepenny postage stamp will be issued on November 16th to commemorate the South African Antarctic Expedition which leaves Cape Town on November 28th. The main design of the postage stamp is a globe tilted to show South Africa in outline and the South Pole region. A dotted line stretching from Cape Town to the area indicates the approximate route to the locality of the base.



MR. DONALD B. SOLE, of South Africa, was elected chairman of the new Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna on October 5th. Mr. Sole, a former permanent representative of the Union at the UN, received all twenty votes by acclamation. He has been the South African resident representative since the "Atoms for Peace" agency was established in 1957. Mr. Sole is the South African Minister to Austria.

JAPANESE CAME TO BUY STEEL

FOUR JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES, said to comprise the most powerful buying mission ever to visit the Union from their country, have arrived in Johannesburg to arrange the purchase of substantial regular quantities of South African iron ore for the eight major producers in Japan's steel industry. The mission was led by Mr. Masayasu Nakajima, a director of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company. They had discussions with the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. Diederichs, and with the heads of ISCOR and the Railways; they also inspected South African mines.

The size of the preliminary annual order they placed is not known. But even if the Japanese producers bought only one million tons—representing a fraction of their imports from all sources—the country's foreign exchange would be boosted by some £4,000,000 yearly.

Oppenheimer's Vision

SOUTH AFRICA has resources whose development could put her in the forefront of progress in the West—and keep her there, said Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, mining magnate, in a Union broadcast recently. Mr. Oppenheimer was introducing a series of programs which illustrate large engineering projects in Africa. South Africa, to make the most of her resources, needs men of vision, he said. Scientists, financiers, administrators, and technologists are needed from South Africa, where they must be trained and encouraged.

Making Car Parts

CAR PARTS will shortly be manufactured in the Union by the Vanderbijl Engineering Co., Ltd. The company has decided to start producing wheels and rear-axle parts for motor vehicles. In the twelve months ending June 30, the motor-assembly industry bought supplies worth £8,319,624. The industry's potential needs of passenger car wheels alone is about 400,000 a year.

BUSHMEN'S TEETH DON'T ACHE

PRIMITIVE Bushmen probably never suffer toothache, according to Dr. J. F. van Reenen of the Oral and Dental Hospital of the University of the Witwatersrand. Dr. Van Reenen, who accompanied the recent Nuffield Foundation university research expedition to the Kalahari, has reported that he found wild Bushmen suffered no dental decay in youth and little, if any, in later years.

Though he wears his teeth down to the gums, the Bushman is virtually immune to cavities, Dr. Van Reenen says, and he attributes this to the natural food the Bushman eats and probably the occasional "cleaning" he gives them by chewing on the twig of a certain shrub.

But when the Bushman comes in contact with Western civilization, he buys tobacco and white sugar, and this makes him as subject to tooth decay as anybody else, according to Dr. Van Reenen.

Union's Fifth Census in 1960

BETWEEN 15,000 and 20,000 part-time workers will help next year in compiling the Union's first population census since 1951. Although population estimates are made once a year by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, there have been no accurate population counts for nearly ten years. The task of distributing forms to the population of the Union and South West Africa will start in the second half of next year. The census is expected to give the first accurate count of Bantu ever made in South Africa.

Jewish Seminar to Be Held at Stellenbosch

TWO JEWISH SCHOLARS, Prof. Leon Roth of London and Prof. Judah Goldin of America, are to come to South Africa to take part in the first summer school of Jewish studies in Stellenbosch. The school, which lasts for three weeks, will be in January next year. Professor Roth is a distinguished philosopher and author, and Professor Goldin is a Professor of Jewish Studies at Yale University.

Film Prize Awarded to Capetonian

A CAPE TOWN film producer, Mr. Lewis Lewis, has been awarded first prize in the professional section of an international film competition held by the Photographic Society of America. Mr. Lewis' prize-winning film, chosen from hundreds of entries, is "The Artist and His Work," a 16 mm. colour film about the sculptor Ivan Mitford-Barberton.

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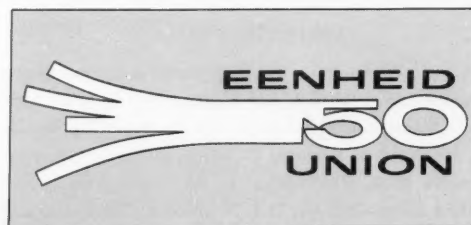
Festival Features Flags, Torches

FLAG RUNS, covering all towns in the four Provinces and South West Africa, will be a highlight of next year's National Festival to celebrate fifty years of Union. This was announced by the Director of the Festival, Mr. J. C. Pauw, in an interview with the Digest of South African Affairs. The local festivities, based on the theme "Unity is Strength," will culminate in festivals which will be held in the capital cities of the four Provinces and South West Africa on May 14. Attention will thereafter be focussed on Bloemfontein where the Festival will reach its climax.

SOUTH AFRICAN OLYMPICS

Mr. Pauw said the Festival will start on March 4, when representatives of sporting and recreational bodies would light a torch at the foot of the Jan van Riebeeck statue in Cape Town. The "Torch of Civilization" will then be taken on foot and by cycle to Johannesburg where a South African Olympics will take place as the highlight of the sports and recreation festival. "In Johannesburg a gigantic torch is to be lit which will be the focal point of the Olympics to be held from March 12 till March 19." The torch will then be taken to the Bloemfontein sports and recreational festival during the Easter weekend.

On March 19, at the conclusion of the Olympics in Johannesburg, the Administrators of the four Provinces and South West Africa will hand their provincial flags to the youth of South Africa to be carried on foot from the outposts of each Province and South West Africa to the various capital cities. The arrival of a flag in each town will mark the beginning of community festivals. Flags will be flown to Bloemfontein from the respective capitals to arrive for the beginning of the final festival week from May 25 to 31.



Union Festival Emblem Chosen

THE WINNING DESIGN (above) in the Union Festival Emblem Competition has fifty years of unity as its theme. It starts off with four divergent lines, representing the four Provinces, merging into one thick line symbolizing fifty years of Union. The thick line ends in the figure fifty. Upon the design are superimposed the words "Eenheid" above and "Union" below. The motif is in white on an orange background. The winning artist was Mr. R. Friedenthal, a 23-year-old Johannesburg commercial artist. Four judges selected his entry from the 287 designs submitted.



The first shaft being sunk for a new Orange Free State gold-mine. Men using picks and shovels dig the first hundred feet and, once the concrete "collar" is in place, machinery is introduced for sinking the shaft down several thousand feet.

Russian Record Broken

THE WORLD shaft-sinking record held by Russia was broken last month at Vaal Reef Mine, Orkney (Western Transvaal). The mine's shaft-sinkers struck down 922 feet in thirty days. The Russians previously captured the record with a Don coal mine shaft of 868 feet. The present depth of the Vaal Reef shaft is 2,054 feet. It is destined to become one of the deepest vertical shafts in the world, with a planned depth of 7,200 feet.

The Russian record was announced on April 30 this year. Before that, another South African mine, Free State Saaiplaas, had been top of the log with a thirty-day record of 834 feet. The Vaal Reef shaft was advanced at an average of seven feet a day, with a record advance of thirty-nine feet in one day. Working in a very confined space, shaft-sinking crews broke and hoisted more than 55,000 tons of rock over the thirty day period. This achievement—in the second full month of sinking operations—is considered more remarkable than that of the Soviet mine. Far more rock had to be moved, the excavated diameter being 28 feet (26 feet when concrete-lined), compared with 21.65 in Russia.

Vaal Reef does not expect to hold the record for long. A rate of one thousand feet in a month (the shaft-sinkers' equivalent of the four-minute mile) should soon be achieved, the shaft-sinkers said. The South African gold mine, Hartebeestfontein, is widely regarded as the favourite in the one-thousand-in-thirty-days stakes.

EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA

(Continued from Page 1)

in the future under the shelter of the treaty that they had gathered to negotiate.

At the Washington conference, South Africa joined with eleven other nations to negotiate a treaty embodying two fundamental principles: that Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only and that there shall be freedom of and international co-operation in scientific investigations in Antarctica.

The South African delegation to the conference consisted of Mr. Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs (leader), Mr. Wentzel C. du Plessis, South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr. J. G. Stewart, Counsellor, Dr. Ronald Shuttleworth, Scientific Attaché, Mr. A. C. Dunn, First Secretary, Mr. Stewart Franklin, Second Secretary, and Mr. Louis Vorster, Third Secretary at the Washington Embassy.

The Le Grange expedition will include four meteorologists, a doctor, two radio technicians, a geologist-geophysicist and a diesel mechanic. They will do meteorological, geomagnetic, geological and biological research. Together with a few observers, they will leave Cape Town in the Norwegian ship *Polabjorn* on November 28, returning about a year later.

INDIAN OCEAN

Another report, from the Hague, said that at least twelve nations, including South Africa, will collaborate in an investigation of the Indian Ocean—the world's least known sea—from 1962 through 1963. The survey will be conducted by the Special Committee on Oceanic Research (S.C.O.R.). The depths, currents and winds in the Indian Ocean are still largely unexplored.

First Nuclear Reactor

SOUTH AFRICA'S first nuclear reactor is to be located in the Transvaal. The Minister of Labour and of Mines, Senator Jan de Klerk, made the announcement in Pretoria on October 13th, and further stated that provisions for "all foreseeable developments" will be made at the center.

The institution will be financed through the Atomic Energy Board, which recently received contributions totalling £369,000 from four South African industries. A single gift of £300,000 was a part of the uranium industry's pledge of half a million pounds a year, for a five year period. The uranium industry contributes £52,000,000 annually to the South African economy.

The Minister noted that "it is very fortunate that we have now, within the limits of our resources, decided to enter the field of research." He added that, although the Union plays a leading role in the mining and production of uranium, it is lagging behind other producing countries in research.



Old Town House, Cape Town, was once used as a guard house.

Preserving a Heritage



Left: The entrance to Cape Town Castle, which was begun in 1682 and was the center of administration and defense for the early governors.

Below: The homestead at Boschendal, a Groot-Drakenstein farm, granted to a Huguenot settler in 1690.



THE SIMON VAN DER STEL FOUNDATION, launched this year at Cape Town Castle and named after an early Governor of the Cape, is determined to preserve for posterity the three hundred old Cape Dutch homes which remain from the three thousand which once stood. The Foundation is dedicated to saving these old homes along with other buildings of historical and architectural value from the hands of vandals and demolition squads.

Stripping away later additions, adding new doors and windows, and replacing corrugated iron roofs with the authentic thatch, it is busily restoring the buildings to their original forms.

Its formation last April has stimulated a resurgent public sympathy and interest in the unique architecture of the Cape, which is a result of the combined genius and craftsmanship of the Dutch settlers, the French Huguenots and the Malay slaves.

Financed by public contributions, the Foundation plans to purchase and restore many of these charming buildings as a part of South Africa's national heritage.

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